UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/490,981	01/24/2000	Melur K. Raghuraman	202269	7881

45373	7590	08/03/2005

MARSHALL, GERSTEIN & BORUN LLP (MICROSOFT)
233 SOUTH WACKER DRIVE
6300 SEARS TOWER
CHICAGO, IL 60606

EXAMINER
LAZARO, DAVID R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2155	

DATE MAILED: 08/03/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/490,981	RAGHURAMAN ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	David Lazaro	2155	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE **3** MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *10 May 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-22 and 24* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-22 and 24* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date *3/15/05*.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This Office Action is in response to the amendment filed 05/10/05.

2.   Claim 10 was amended.

3.   Claim 23 is canceled.

4.   Claims 1-22 and 24 are pending in this office action.

Response to Amendment/Arguments

5.   Applicant's arguments filed 05/10/05, with respect to the rejection(s)of claim(s) 1-22 and 24 under 102(e) and 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of U.S. Patent 5,958,010 by Agarwal and Agarwal in view of U.S. Patent 5,978,849 by Khanna.

6.   The rejection of Claims 4-6, 10, 15, 17, and 18 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by U.S. Patent 6,269,410 by Spasojevic is also presented based on the examiner's review of the affidavit of record filed 07/09/04. See 'Declaration under 37 CFR 1.131' section for details.

7.   The IDS filed 03/15/05 has been considered by the examiner.

Declaration under 37 CFR 1.131

8.   The declaration filed on 07/09/04 under 37 CFR 1.131 has been considered but is ineffective to overcome the Spasojevic (U.S. Patent 6,269,410). While the previous examiner or record accepted the declaration, the current examiner of record, upon

review of the prosecution history, has deemed such acceptance to be in error in regards

to the standard practices of the Office. The declaration is ineffective for the following

reasons:

I. Ways to show prior inventorship:

a.   Applicants do not state how they are trying to establish prior inventorship

in accordance with 37 CRF 1.131(b). A sufficient declaration must clearly state

how the applicants are establishing prior inventorship in accordance with 37 CFR

1.131(b) and described in MPEP 715.07, "THREE WAYS TO SHOW PRIOR

INVENTORSHIP". Additional requirements (for example, diligence) may be

necessary depending on the way applicants are establishing prior inventorship.

See MPEP 715.07 for complete details. Since applicants have not provided

evidence of diligence, the examiner assumes the applicants are relying on the

exhibits to establish Reduction to Practice.

II. Reduction to Practice:

b.   Applicant attempts to establish prior invention by showing Reduction to

Practice of the invention prior to the February 12, 1999, the effective filing date of

Spasojevic. MPEP 715.07, 'GENERAL REQUIREMENTS' states "*FACTS, not

conclusions, must be alleged,*" and "*A general allegation that the invention was

completed prior to the date of the reference is not sufficient. Ex parte Saunders,

1883 C.D. 23, 23 O.G. 1224 (Comm'r Pat. 1883). Similarly, a declaration by the

inventor to the effect that his or her invention was conceived or reduced to*

practice prior to the reference date, without a statement of facts demonstrating the correctness of this conclusion, is insufficient to satisfy 37 CFR 1.131." In paragraphs 4-5 of the declaration, applicants refer to an article written prior to the critical date which applicants alleges amounts to a reduction to practice of the invention. In particular, paragraph 4 of the declaration states:

> 4.   Attachment A is a printout of an article entitled, "Network Performance Monitoring in Windows NT," dated bearing a copyright date of 1997 and authored by us. The article describes every element of claim 1-22 and 24, which are the claims presently pending in the application.

c.   This statement amounts to mere pleading, as Applicants provide no factual evidence to support such an allegation. MPEP 715.07, 'GENERAL REQUIREMENTS', specifically states, "*Vague and general statements in broad terms about what the exhibits describe along with a general assertion that the exhibits describe reduction to practice "amounts essentially to mere pleading, unsupported by proof or a showing of facts" and, thus, does not satisfy the requirements of 37 CFR 1.131(b)...Applicant must give a clear explanation of the exhibits pointing out exactly what facts are established and relied on by applicant.*" Applicants have not provided a clear explanation of Attachment A. Attachment A also contains handwritten notations and markings not commented on by the Applicant. It is not made clear who made these handwritten marks and if they were also made prior to February 12, 1999.

d.   Proof of actual reduction to practice requires a showing that the apparatus

actually existed and worked for its intended purpose. A written description does

not constitute an actual reduction to practice. Furthermore, only the filing of a US

patent application, which complies with the disclosure requirement of 35 USC §

112, constitutes a constructive reduction to practice. A written description, no

matter how complete, does not qualify as an actual reduction to practice.

e.   Accordingly, applicant has not established prior invention. The Spasojevic

reference is considered to be a valid prior art reference and is still considered

relevant to Claims 4-6, 10, 15, 17, and 18 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e).

Claim Objections

9.   Claim 3 is objected to because of the following informalities: In line 2, it appears

"o" should be "or". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

10.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by
another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent
granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the
applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section
351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States
only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2)
of such treaty in the English language.

11.   Claims 1-6, 10-18, 21, 22 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being

anticipated by U.S. Patent 5,958,010 by Agarwal et al. (Argawal).

12.   With respect to Claim 1, Argawal teaches a method of tracing data traffic on a

network, the method comprising: at the transport layer of a protocol stack residing on a

first device in the network (Col. 9 lines 1- 25), detecting a transmission or receipt of data

to or from a second device on the network (Col. 9 lines 1-25 and Col. 8 lines 3-26); and

in response to the transmission or receipt being detected, recording the transmission or

receipt as an entry in a trace log (Col. 5 lines 39-55 and Col. 8 lines 27-53), wherein the

trace log is accessible to determine the volume of data traveling over a network (Col. 5

lines 39-55).

13.   With respect to Claim 2, Argawal teaches all the limitations of Claim 1 and further

teaches wherein the protocol stack is a TCP/IP stack (Col. 9 lines 1-25).

14.   With respect to Claim 3, Argawal teaches all the limitations of Claim 1 and further

teaches the detection step further comprises the step of detecting the presence of an

input/output packet representing the transmission or receipt (Col. 9 lines 1-25 and Col. 8

lines 27-53).

15.   With respect to Claim 4, Argawal teaches a method of tracing a transmission of

data over a computer network comprising: detecting a transport-layer request to

transmit an input/output packet (Col. 9 lines 1-25 and Col. 8 lines 3-26); searching the

input/output packet to determine an identity of a process that created the input/output

packet (Col. 6 lines 10-30, Col. 7 lines 34-45, and Col. 8 lines 27-66); and storing in a

trace log an entry representing the request, wherein the entry comprises the identity of

the process, and wherein the trace log is accessible to determine a volume of data being transmitted over the network (Col. 5 lines 39-55, Col. 6 lines 10-30, Col. 7 lines 34-45, and Col. 8 lines 27-66).

16.   With respect to Claim 5, Argawal teaches all the limitations of Claim 4 and further teaches detecting an acknowledgement of the transmission (Col. 9 lines 1-25 and Col. 8 lines 3-26); and in response to the detection of the acknowledgement, storing in the trace log an entry representing the completion of the transmission (Col. 5 lines 39-55 and Col. 8 lines 27-66).

17.   With respect to Claim 6, Argawal teaches a method of tracing a receipt of data from a computer network comprising: detecting a transport-layer request to transmit a packet for an input/output connection to a port (Col. 9 lines 1-25 and Col. 8 lines 3-26: a port connection is inherent in TCP); searching the packet to determine an identity of a process that created the packet (Col. 6 lines 10-30, Col. 7 lines 34-45, and Col. 8 lines 27-66); and in response to the detection of a receipt of data at the port, storing in a trace log an entry representing the receipt of the data, wherein the entry comprises the process identification, , and wherein the trace log is accessible to determine a volume of data being transmitted over the network (Col. 5 lines 39-55, Col. 6 lines 10-30, Col. 7 lines 34-45, and Col. 8 lines 27-66).

18.   With respect to Claim 10, Argawal teaches a facility for tracing data traffic on a network at the transport layer, the facility comprising: an identifying means for identifying a process causing a transport-layer request to transmit data via the network (Col. 6 lines 10-30, Col. 7 lines 34-45, and Col. 8 lines 27-66); and a logging means in

communication with the identifying means for logging an event, wherein the event comprises the identification the process and wherein the logging means is useable to determine a volume of data traveling over the network (Col. 5 lines 39-55, Col. 6 lines 10-30, Col. 7 lines 34-45, and Col. 8 lines 27-66).

19.   With respect to Claim 11, Argawal teaches all the limitations of Claim 10 and further teaches the identifying means further comprises means for communicating with a transport layer of a protocol stack (Col. 9 lines 1-25 and Col. 8 lines 3-26).

20.   With respect to Claim 12, Argawal teaches a computer readable medium having stored thereon computer executable instructions for performing steps comprising: at the transport layer of a protocol stack residing on a first device in the network (Col. 9 lines 1- 25), detecting a transmission or receipt of data to or from a second device on the network (Col. 9 lines 1-25 and Col. 8 lines 3-26); and in response to the transmission or receipt being detected, recording the transmission or receipt as an entry in a trace log (Col. 5 lines 39-55 and Col. 8 lines 27-53), wherein the trace log is accessible to determine the volume of data traveling over a network (Col. 5 lines 39-55).

21.   With respect to Claim 13, Argawal teaches all the limitations of Claim 12 and further teaches wherein the protocol stack is a TCP/IP stack (Col. 9 lines 1-25).

22.   With respect to Claim 14, Argawal teaches all the limitations of Claim 12 and further teaches having further computer executable instructions for performing the step of detecting the presence of an input/output packet representing the transmission or receipt (Col. 9 lines 1-25 and Col. 8 lines 27-53).

23.   With respect to Claim 15, Argawal teaches a computer readable medium having

stored thereon computer executable instructions for performing steps comprising:

detecting a transport-layer request to transmit an input/output packet (Col. 9 lines 1-25

and Col. 8 lines 3-26); searching the input/output packet to determine an identity of a

process that created the input/output packet (Col. 6 lines 10-30, Col. 7 lines 34-45, and

Col. 8 lines 27-66); and storing in a trace log an entry representing the request, wherein

the entry comprises the identity of the process, and wherein the trace log is accessible

to determine a volume of data being transmitted over the network (Col. 5 lines 39-55,

Col. 6 lines 10-30, Col. 7 lines 34-45, and Col. 8 lines 27-66).

24.   With respect to Claim 16, Argawal teaches all the limitations of Claim 15 and

further teaches having further computer-executable instructions for performing the step

of detecting the presence of the input/output packet at the transport layer of a protocol

stack (Col. 9 lines 1-25 and Col. 8 lines 27-53).

25.   With respect to Claim 17, Argawal teaches all the limitations of Claim 15 and

further teaches having further computer-executable instructions for performing the step

of detecting an acknowledgement of the transmission (Col. 9 lines 1-25 and Col. 8 lines

3-26); and in response to the detection of the acknowledgement, storing in the trace log

an entry representing the completion of the transmission (Col. 5 lines 39-55 and Col. 8

lines 27-66).

26.   With respect to Claim 18, Argawal teaches a computer readable medium having

stored thereon computer executable instructions for performing steps comprising:

detecting a transport-layer request to transmit a packet for an input/output connection to

a port (Col. 9 lines 1-25 and Col. 8 lines 3-26); searching the packet to determine an

identity of a process that created the packet (Col. 6 lines 10-30, Col. 7 lines 34-45, and

Col. 8 lines 27-66); and in response to the detection of a receipt of data at the port,

storing in a trace log an entry representing the receipt of the data, wherein the entry

comprises the process identification, , and wherein the trace log is accessible to

determine a volume of data being transmitted over the network (Col. 5 lines 39-55, Col.

6 lines 10-30, Col. 7 lines 34-45, and Col. 8 lines 27-66).

27.   With respect to Claim 21, Argawal teaches all the limitations of Claim 18 and

further teaches having further computer-executable instructions for performing the steps

of: detecting the presence of an input/output request packet indicating that the data

receipt is complete (Col. 9 lines 1-25 and Col. 8 lines 3-26); and in response to the

detection of the completion input/output request packet, storing in the trace log an entry

representing the receipt of the data (Col. 5 lines 39-55 and Col. 8 lines 27-66).

28.   With respect to Claim 22, Argawal teaches all the limitations of Claim 1 and

further teaches wherein the transmission of data is recorded at the completion of the

transmission indicated by an acknowledgment from the first device (Col. 9 lines 1-25

and Col. 8 lines 3-26).

29.   With respect to Claim 24, wherein the identity of the process includes a port

number of an IP address relating to the transmission (Col. 8 lines 27-66).

30.   Claims 4-6, 10, 15, 17, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being

anticipated U.S. Patent 6,269,410 by Spasojevic (Spasojevic).

31.   With respect to Claim 4, Spasojevic teaches a method of tracing a transmission

of data Over a Computer network comprising: detecting a transport-layer request to

transmit an input/output packet (col.3, line 54 - col. 4, line 47, 'request returns from

disk'); searching the input/output request packet (col. 4, lines 33-47); and storing in a

trace log an entry representing the request (column 5, lines 12-27), wherein the entry

comprises the identity of the process (column 4, line 47), and wherein the trace log is

accessible to determine the volume of data traveling over a network (column 5, line 3 -

column 6, line 8).

32.   With respect to Claim 5, Spasojevic teaches all the limitations of Claim 4 and

further teaches detecting an acknowledgement of transmission (col.4, lines 35-40); and

in response to the detection of the acknowledgement, storing in the trace log an entry

representing the completion of the transmission (Col. 4 lines 35-40 that the completion

time is recorded "when the request returns from the disk". This shows that completion is

acknowledged and recorded).

33.   With respect to Claim 6, Spasojevic teaches a method of tracing a receipt of data

from a computer network comprising: detecting a transport-layer request to transmit a

packet for an input/output connection to a port (col. 3, line 54 - col. 4 line 47 'request

returns from disk'); searching the packet to determine an identity of a process that

created the packet (col. 4 line 47); and in response to the detection of a receipt of data

at the port, storing in a trace log an entry representing the receipt of the data (Col. 5

lines 12-27), wherein the entry comprises the process identification, and wherein the

trace log is accessible to determine a volume of data being transmitted over the network
(Col. 5 line 3 - Col. 6 line 8).

34.   With respect to Claim 10, Spasojevic teaches a facility for tracing data traffic on a
network at the transport layer, the facility comprising: an identifying means for
identifying a process causing a transport-layer request to transmit data via the network
(Col. 3 line 54 - Col. 4 line 47); and a logging means in communication with the
identifying means for logging an event, wherein the event comprises the identification
the process and wherein the logging means is useable to determine a volume of data
traveling over the network (Col. 5 line 3 - Col. 6 line 8).

35.   With respect to Claim 15, Spasojevic teaches a computer readable medium
having stored thereon computer executable instructions for performing steps
comprising: detecting a transport-layer request to transmit an input/output packet (col.3,
line 54 - col. 4, line 47, 'request returns from disk'); searching the input/output packet to
determine an identity of a process that created the input/output packet (col. 4, lines 33-
47); and storing in a trace log an entry representing the request (column 5, lines 12-27),
wherein the entry comprises the identity of the process (column 4, line 47), and wherein
the trace log is accessible to determine a volume of data being transmitted over the
network (column 5, line 3 - column 6, line 8).

36.   With respect to Claim 17, Spasojevic teaches all the limitations of Claim 15 and
further teaches having further computer-executable instructions for performing the step
of detecting an acknowledgement of transmission (col.4, lines 35-40); and in response
to the detection of the acknowledgement, storing in the trace log an entry representing

the completion of the transmission (Col. 4 lines 35-40 that the completion time is

recorded "when the request returns from the disk". This shows that completion is

acknowledged and recorded).

37.   With respect to Claim 18, Spasojevic teaches a computer readable medium

having stored thereon computer executable instructions for performing steps

comprising: detecting a transport-layer request to transmit a packet for an input/output

connection to a port (Col. 3 line 54 - Col. 4 line 47, 'request returns from disk');

searching the packet to determine an identity of a process that created the packet (Col.

4 line 47); and in response to the detection of a receipt of data at the port, storing in a

trace log an entry representing the receipt of the data (Col. 5 lines 12-27), wherein the

entry comprises the process identification, and wherein the trace log is accessible to

determine a volume of data being transmitted over the network (Col. 5 line 3 - Col. 6 line

8).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

38.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

39.   Claims 7-9, 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Argawal in view of U.S. Patent 5,978,849 by Khanna (Khanna).

40.   With respect to Claim 7, Argawal teaches creating a connection object

representing the opening of the port connection by the process (Col. 9 lines 1-25 and

Col. 8 lines 3-26) and in response to the detection of the receipt of data at the port,

copying the process identification into the trace log (Col. 5 lines 39-55 and Col. 8 lines

27-66).

Argawal does not explicitly disclose copying the process identification from the

connection object into a transport control block associated with the port. Khanna

teaches that it is well known in the art that a process identity related to an established

connection can be copied into a transport control block (TCB) (Col. 5 lines 18-43).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to take the method disclosed by Argawal and modify it as indicated

by Kanna such that the method further comprises copying the process identification

from the connection object into a transport control block associated with the port. Such

a modification would allow a simple way to correlate events occurring at the TCP level

in relation to stored context information (In Argawal: Col. 8 lines 27-58). One would be

motivated to have this, as there is need for the correlation of events at certain

transaction levels in providing an analysis of system performance (In Argawal: Col. 8

lines 54-67 and Col. 3 lines 3-9 and Col. 2 lines 46-50).

41.   With respect to Claim 8, Argawal in view of Khanna teaches all the limitations of

Claim 7 and further teaches copying the process identification from the connection

object into the transport control block so that the process identification is contiguous

with the rest of the data in the transport control block (The combination of Argawal and

Khanna in the rejection of Claim 7 would provide for such a limitation).

42.   With respect to Claim 9, Argawal in view of Khanna teaches all the limitations of

Claim 8 and further teaches detecting the presence of an input/output request packet

indicating that the data receipt is complete (In Argawal: Col. 9 lines 1-25 and Col. 8 lines

3-26); and in response to the detection of the completion input/output request packet,

storing in the trace log an entry representing the receipt of the data (In Argawal: Col. 5

lines 39-55 and Col. 8 lines 27-66).

43.   With respect to Claim 19, Argawal teaches all the limitations of Claim 18 and

further teaches having further computer-executable instructions for performing the step

of creating a connection object representing the opening of the port connection by the

process (Col. 9 lines 1-25 and Col. 8 lines 3-26) and in response to the detection of the

receipt of data at the port, copying the process identification into the trace log (Col. 5

lines 39-55 and Col. 8 lines 27-66).

Argawal does not explicitly disclose copying the process identification from the

connection object into a transport control block associated with the port. Khanna

teaches that it is well known in the art that a process identity related to an established

connection can be copied into a transport control block (TCB) (Col. 5 lines 18-43).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to take the computer-readable medium disclosed by Argawal and

modify it as indicated by Kanna such that the computer-readable medium further

comprises copying the process identification from the connection object into a transport

control block associated with the port. Such a modification would allow a simple way to correlate events occurring at the TCP level in relation to stored context information (In Argawal: Col. 8 lines 27-58). One would be motivated to have this, as there is need for the correlation of events at certain transaction levels in providing an analysis of system performance (In Argawal: Col. 8 lines 54-67 and Col. 3 lines 3-9 and Col. 2 lines 46-50).

44.   With respect to Claim 20, Argawal in view of Khanna teaches all the limitations of Claim 19 and further teaches having further computer-executable instructions for performing the step of copying the process identification from the connection object into the transport control block so that the process identification is contiguous with the rest of the data in the transport control block (The combination of Argawal and Khanna in the rejection of Claim 19 would provide for such a limitation).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David Lazaro whose telephone number is 571-272-3986. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:00 M-F.
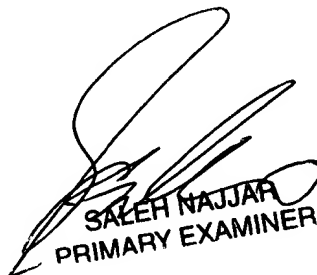
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar can be reached on 571-272-4006. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

David Lazaro
July 29, 2005

SALEH NAJJAR
PRIMARY EXAMINER